



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

proving, and preserving of soils, to floods and winds, and to their esthetic and sanitary value. Chapter V gives a summary but interesting review of aids and barriers to forest extension. Perhaps the chapter on the Tending of Forests is the most useful of all for its practical suggestion. Here we find methods of improvement by clearing, pruning, and thinning, and of protection also against the foes of the forest. Such are: Fire, "the greatest enemy to the forest in America"; atmospheric agencies, as frosts, droughts, winds; injurious insects, grazing and browsing animals, parasitic plants, and weeds.

The treatment of forest industries and products will be especially valuable for classes in commercial geography. Forest refuse, lumber, wood pulp, maple sugar, resin and turpentine, tanning materials, etc., form the sub-topics here. A section is devoted to Federal and State reservations, and the book closes with a descriptive list of fifty important American forest trees, twenty-five conifers, and twenty-five hardwoods. There is a copious index.

A. P. B.

Antarctica. By Edwin Swift Balch, A. B. (Harvard); Member Philadelphia Bar; Appalachian Mountain Club; Franklin Institute; American Philosophical Society; Cor. Mem. Sociedad Cientifica Antonio Alzate, Mexico; Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre; Author of "Mountain Exploration," "Glacières or Freezing Caverns," etc. Philadelphia, Press of Allen, Lane & Scott, 1902.

Mr. Balch's book is an enlargement of a paper contributed to the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, 1901, Vols. CLI and CLII; but though it begins with the beliefs of the ancients and closes with a notice of the Swedish expedition, the author claims for his work no more than approximate accuracy. He says in the Introduction:

It is hoped, however, that this book is a step towards clearing up the story of the Antarctic, and especially that it may incite other geographers to make further researches into the original records.

Mr. Balch adopts the name *Antarctica* to signify all the lands south of South America and Australia, and divides the region, for convenient reference, into East and West Antarctica. He very properly objects to Sir C. R. Markham's division of the Antarctic into four quadrants, each bearing an English name arbitrarily imposed, without inviting an expression of international opinion on the subject.

It must be admitted that *Antarctica* is an adjective form, and so far unsuitable as a name, and some persons may think that what was unnecessary in the Arctic may be dispensed with in the Antarctic.

Not a few of the daring navigators in the far south have left little record of their work. Of these was Captain Nathaniel B. Palmer of the sloop *Hero*, one of five vessels which left Stonington, Connecticut, in 1820, for the South Shetlands. Mr. Balch considers that the account in Fanning's *Voyages round the World* and Powell's Chart and Memoir on South Shetland "make it fairly certain":

- 1, That Palmer was probably the discoverer and certainly the first explorer of the lands lying south of Bransfield Strait and extending for some two hundred and fifty kilometers between $57^{\circ} 50'$ and $62^{\circ} 20'$ west longitude, that is, of the northern coasts of West Antarctica from Liège Island to Joinville Island, both inclusive;
- 2, that Palmer discovered the northern end of Gerlache Strait, which he recognized was a strait and not a bay, as subsequently charted;
- 3, that Palmer discovered the strait or bay since called Orléans Channel;
- 4, that Palmer recognized that these lands were perhaps a chain of islands;
- 5, that this coast or these islands were christened Palmer Land and that they were so first charted in England, France, and America.

Mr. Balch devotes a good deal of space, but not too much, to Wilkes's explorations and the long-continued belittling of his discoveries. These are now established beyond cavil, and it is with regret and amazement that one reads the rash and petulant expressions of disbelief which men of authority and character have not been ashamed to use with regard to Wilkes, almost to the present day.

The maps in this handsome volume are:

1. Reproduction of a portion of "Chart of South Shetland," by George Powell. (This chart, printed for R. H. Laurie, chart-seller to the Admiralty, London, 1822, was found, after a long search, at the Dépôt de la Marine, Paris.)
2. Reproduction of a portion of the charts published by Lieut. Wilkes and Sir J. C. Ross.
3. Chart of Antarctica by Edwin Swift Balch.